GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:243
ANSWERED ON:31.07.2002
HIV/AIDS INFECTED PERSONS
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the UNAIDS report about 3.97 million people in India have been suffering from HIV/AIDS which is more than in any other country except South Africa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this population is not scattered across the country, but concentrated in certain pockets of the North-East and metropolitan cities;

(c) if so, the names of such metropolitan cities/pockets alongwith number of HIV-infected persons;

(d) whether the Government are aware that mostly the AIDS- infected persons are drug users;

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the amount spent by the Government to control this epidemic during each of the last three years uptill now?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA)

(a) to (f) : A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 243 FOR ANSWER ON 31.7.2002

The Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS) has released ` Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic - July, 2002`. The chapter on Asia and Pacific in the report on page 28-31, mentions as:

`At the end of 2001, India`s national adult HIV prevalence rate was under 1%, yet this meant that an estimated 3.97 million Indians were living with HIV/AIDS- more than in any other country besides South Africa`. These figures are derived from the National Sentinel Surveillance conducted by National AIDS Control Organisation in the year 2001.

2 . The National AIDS Control Organisation has been conducting annual rounds of a nationwide HIV Sentinel Surveillance in designated sites since 1998 in order to track the geographical spread and heterogeneity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. During the year 2001, the estimates were made on the basis of 320 sentinel sites, spread over both high risk as well as low risk groups of population. Based on the analysis of the data of year 2001, the States and Union Territories could be divided into three categories:

High Prevalence States: Maharasthra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the HIV infection has crossed 1 % or more in antenatal women.

Moderate Prevalence States: Gujarat, Goa and Pondicherry where HIV infection has crossed 5 % or more among high risk groups but the infection is below 1 % in antenatal women.

Low Prevalence States: All other States/ UTs where the HIV infection in any high-risk groups continues to be less than 5 % and is less than 1 % among antenatal women.

3. For the convenience of all members, the Statewise prevalence rates of HIV infection during the year 1998,1999,2000 and 2001 is annexed at `A`. Government has also identified 49 districts/cities having reported high HIV prevalence rates. Statewise list of these districts is annexed at `B`.

4. The HIV infection in India is perceived as being spread primarily through high risk sexual behaviour. About 85% of the transmission of HIV has been reported as through the sexual route followed by transfusion of blood and blood products (3.2%), Injecting Drug Users (3.1%) and perinatal transmission (2.4%) i.e. from mother to child. In the remainder of 7% of the cases, the exact route of transmission could not be traced.

5. However, in the States like Manipur, Nagaland and Metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Chennai, Injecting Drug Use was found to

be the most predominant route of transmission along with the previously identified sexual route. The HIV prevalencerates among injecting drug users in States of Nagaland and Manipur was reported to be 5.5% and 56.3% respectively. In cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Mumbai and Chennai, the HIV prevalence rates among injectingdrug users were reported to be 2.4%, 2.0%, 41.4% and 24.56% respectively. The main reasons for high HIV transmission rate among injecting drugusers is due to sharing of needles and syringes by them without sterilization. In order to prevent HIV transmission, Govt. has initiated Targeted Intervention projects for injecting drug users under which they are provided peer education and counseling, new syringes/needles, bleach solution for disinfection of injecting equipment, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and care & support services.

6. Government is implementing a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme in all States and UTs through State AIDS Control Societies. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. State AIDS Control Societies are provided funds basedon the annual action plans submitted by them to Govt. of India. the amount spent by the Govt. of India on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS during last three years up till now is as follows:

Year	Budget Estimate (in crores)	Revised Estimate (in crores)	Expenditure incurred (in crores)
1999-2000	140.00	140.00	135.20
2000-2001	145.00	180.00	179.64
2001-2002	210.00	229.70	228.49
2002-2003	225.00	-	08.00

(upto May,02)

A large component of the annual budget is earmarked for the implementation of the project though State AIDS Control Societies.

ANNEXURE`A`

HIV Prevalence levels State wise : 1998 -2001

S. No	Name of State/UT	Number of sites	HIV Prevalence 1998(%)	HIV Prevalence 1999 (%)	HIV Prevalence 2000 (%)	HIV Prevalence 2001 (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	STD 4	24.90	29.50	30.00	26.60
		ANC 9	2.250	2.60	2.00	1.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	STD 2	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
		ANC 1	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	STD 2	2.10	2.40	0.61	1.49
		ANC 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	STD 5	1.35	0.60	0.50	1.20
		ANC 7	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.13
5.	Chattisgarh	STD 3	-	-	-	1.40
		ANC 5	-	-	-	0.33
6.	Delhi	STD 4	1.60	0.80	3.26	4.65
		ANC 4	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.13
		IDU 1			5.00	2.41
7	Goa	STD 2	19.40	13.50	12.02	15.00
		ANC 2	1.20	0.80	1.17	0.50
		CSW 1			53.20	50.79
8.	Gujarat	STD 8	2.50	6.70	4.65	4.14
		ANC 7	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.50

9. Haryana	STD 4	2.60	5.30	2.75	1.08	
ANC 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41		
10 Himachal	STD 5	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.26	
. pradesh	ANC 7	0.36	0.30	0.89	0.13	
11 Jammu &	STD 2	1.83	1.20	0.40	0.80	
. Kashmir	ANC 3	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.25	
12 Jharkhand	STD 3	-	-	-	0.25	
.	ANC 6	-	-	-	0.08	
13 Karnataka	STD 7	16.70	15.50	12.80	16.40	
.	ANC 10	1.75	1.00	1.68	1.13	
IDU 1	-	1.30	4.23	2.00		
14 Kerala	STD 3	2.60	3.20	5.20	6.42	
.	ANC 3	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.08	
15 Madhya	STD 6	3.50	0.20	1.60	2.69	
. pradesh	ANC 10	0.00	0.30	0.12	0.25	
16 Maharashtr	STD 9	16.00	20.00	18.40	9.20	
. a	ANC 14	2.00	2.10	1.12	1.38	
17 Mumbai	STD 3			33.33	21.06	
.	ANC 5			2.00	2.25	
IDU 1			23.68	41.37		
MSM1			23.94	23.60		
CSW1			58.67	52.26		
18 Manipur	IDU 3	70.70	48.80	64.34	56.26	
.	STD 2	4.15	12.00	11.60	10.50	
ANC 8	0.75	2.30	0.75	1.75		
19 Meghalaya	IDU 1	0.00	0.00	1.41	1.39	
.	STD 2	0.13	0.30	0.00	0.00	
ANC 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

20. Mizoram	IDU 1	1.00	1.50	9.61	2.00	
STD 2	1.49	0.76	2.00	2.20		
ANC 3	0.48	0.48	0.37	0.33		
21. Nagaland	IDU 2	13.20	7.60	7.03	5.50	
STD 1	11.10	4.40	6.90	7.40		
ANC 4	0.70	1.30	1.35	1.25		
22. Orissa	STD 7	2.86	1.20	2.60	0.80	
ANC 4	0.00	0.10	0.27	0.25		
23. Punjab	STD 3	0.00	2.00	0.80	1.61	
ANC 4	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40		
24. Rajasthan	STD 6	5.20	3.20	2.84	4.00	
ANC 6	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.00		
25. Sikkim	STD 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ANC 2	0.13	0.10	0.00	0.00		
26. Tamil	STD 5	16.30	10.40	16.80	12.60	
Nadu	ANC 10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.13	
IDU 1			26.70	24.56		
MSM-1			4.00	2.40		
27. Tripura	STD 1	0.00	0.80	1.34	3.20	
ANC 1	-	-	-	0.25		
IDU 1	-	-	-	-		
28. Uttar	STD 10	1.60	0.60	1.80	0.90	
Pradesh	ANC 11	0.24	0.00	0.12	0.00	
29. Uttrancha	STD 4			-	0.40	
l	ANC 2			-	0.00	
30. West	STD 6	0.40	1.40	1.96	0.60	
Bengal	ANC 8	0.62	0.10	0.50	0.13	
IDU 1			-	-		
31. A & N	STD1	1.20	0.40	1.20	1.20	
Islands	ANC 3	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.16	
32. Chandigar	STD 2	2.95	1.80	3.35	3.78	
h	ANC 1	0.47	0.80	0.00	0.00	
33. D & N	STD-	0.00	0.00	-	-	
Haveli	ANC 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	
34. Daman &	STD-	0.00	0.00	-	-	
Diu	ANC 2	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.25	
35. Lakshdwee	STD-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	
p	ANC 2	0.60	0.00	0.00	-	
36. Pondicher	STD 3	7.20	5.80	4.10	2.0	
ry	ANC 1	0.50	0.90	0.25	0.25	

Note: 1. HIV Prevalence values in States with more than 3 sites are median values while in States/UTs with 3 or less than 3 sites,the values are mean values.

2. Replaced HIV prevalence value to be used for estimation purposes is the average value of prevalence in 2000 and 2001. States with `0` prevalence have been replaced by mean of low prevalent States for STD and ANC as `1.60 for STD` and 0.50 for ANC.

3. Sites with 75% coverage of desired sample size (STD: 250 & ANC:400) are included for analysis.

Districts with high prevalence of HIV among STDJDU and ANC attendees : State-wise 2001

S.No	Name of State/UT	Name of the district				
1.	Andhra Pradesh (7)	Hyderabad	Chittoor	Vishakhapatnam	Kurnool	Guntur East
		Warrangal	Godavari			
2.	Goa (1)	South-Goa				
3.	Gujarat (3)	Ahmedabad	Surat	Baroda		
4.	Karnataka (10)	Bangalore	Mysore	Dakshin Kannada	Dharwad(Hubli)	(Mangalore)
		Udipi	Bijapur	Bellary	Belgaum	Shyamraj Nagar
		Kollegal)	Gulbarga			
5.	Maharashtra (14)	Nagpur	Sangli	Pune	Kolhapur	Nasik
		Aurangabad	Satara	Solapur	Chandrapur	Latur
		Thane	Mumbai	Ratnagiri	Jalgaon	
6.	Manipur (4)	Imphal	Bishnupur	Churachandpur	Thoubal	
7	Nagaland (3)	Kohima	Tuensang	Mokok	Chung	
8.	Tamil Nadu (7)	Madurai	Trichy	Namakkal	Salem	Coimbatore
		Tirunelveli	Chennai			